

Practice Test - Honors III/IV

Nomen: Answer Key

Datum: _____

Section 1: Grammar

For the following verbs, please choose 3 to write out:

i. The infinitive forms

ii. The participle forms

- a. nego, negare, negavi, negatum - to deny
- b. scio, scire, scivi, scitum - to know
- c. fundo, fundere, fudi, fusus - to pour
- d. moneo, moneo, monui, monitum - to warn

Verb #1: fundo, fundere, fudi, fusus

Infinitive Forms

Tense	Active - Latin and English	Passive - Latin and English
Future	fusus esse to be about to pour	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Present	fundere to pour	fundi - to be poured
Perfect	fudisse to have poured	fusus esse - to have been poured

Participle Forms

Tense	Active Form and English Translation	Passive Form and English Translation
Future	fususurus-a-um about to pour	fundendus-a-um about to be poured
Present	fundens-entis pouring	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Perfect	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	fusus-a-um : having been poured

Verb #2: mones, monere

Infinitive Forms

Tense	Active - Latin and English	Passive - Latin and English
Future	monitrus esse to be about to warn	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Present	monere - to warn	moneri - to be warned
Perfect	monuisse - to have warned	monitus esse - to have been warned

Participle Forms

Tense	Active Form and English Translation	Passive Form and English Translation
Future	monitrus-a-um - about to warn	monendus-a-um = about to be warned
Present	monens-entis = warning	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Perfect	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	monitus-a-um - to having been warned

Verb #3: nego, negare, negavi, negatum

Infinitive Forms

Tense	Active - Latin and English	Passive - Latin and English
Future	negaturus esse - to be about to deny	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Present	negare - to deny	negari - to be denied
Perfect	negavisse - to have denied	negatus esse - to have been denied

Participle Forms

Tense	Active Form and English Translation	Passive Form and English Translation
Future	negaturus-a-um = about to deny	negandus-a-um = about to be denied
Present	negans-antis - denying	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Perfect	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	negatus-a-um = having been denied

Section 2: Translation

Please choose **two** of the following passages to translate.

1. Nunc surgit magnus orator, causam dicturus: omnis locus in subsellis occupatur; plenum est tribunal; iudices omnia illius verba audire cupientes silentium significant. Oculi omnium ad illum vertuntur. Tum multae admirationes, multae laudes. Orator animos audientium tangit.
2. Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum ponendum, signum tuba dandum, quod eos iussit arma tollere; a labore revocandi milites; acies paranda. Quarum rerum magnam partem brevis temporis et hostium adventus impiebat.

3. Illi identidem in silvas ad suos se recipiebant ac rursus ex silva in nostros impetum faciebant. Nostri tantum ad finem silvae insequi eos audebant. Interim legiones sex, ubi primum venerunt, armis depositis, castra munire coeperunt.

4. Inter hos homines, eloquentia antestat innocentiae, quamquam enim adeo Aristides abstinentia excelebat ("Iustus" a hominibus Graecis appellatus est) tamen a Themistocle collabefactus est; testula illa exsilio decem annorum multatus est.

5. Ille intellexit: multitudo concitata, multitudo reprimi non potest. cum viderunt quendam hominem aliquid scribentem in testula, quaesit ab eo: cur tanta poena dignus est? Cui ille respondit: ignorat Aristiden, sed sibi non placet eum "Iustum" vocare.

Translation:

Choice #1: (4)

Among these men, eloquence stands before integrity, for although Aristides clearly excels in virtue/integrity (He is called "The Just" by Greek men) nevertheless he was ruined by Themistocles; he was punished in exile for ten years by that potsherd.

Choice #2 (5)

He understood: after the crowd is riled up, the crowd cannot be pushed back. When he saw a certain man writing something on a potsherd, he asked from him: why is he worthy of such a punishment? To whom that man answered: he doesn't know Aristides, but it doesn't please him to call him "The Just".

Section 4: Identification

In the following section, please answer the questions that correspond to the choices of translation you chose. For example, if you chose to translation selection #1 and #2, then you should answer the questions under the heading "Questions for Translation Selection #1" and under "Questions for Translation Selection #2".

Questions for Translation Selection #1:

1. What is the case of iudices (line 2): nominative
2. What is the case and number of illius (line 2): genitive singular
3. Give an example of a present active participle: cupientes / ~~cupientes~~
4. Give an example of a passive verb: occupatur / vertuntur
5. What is the case of verba (line 2): accusative

Questions for Translation Selection #2:

1. What is the case of **acies** (line 2): nominative
2. What is the case of **hostium** (line 3): genitive
3. What is the tense of **iussit** (line 2): perfect
4. Give an example of a **passive periphrastic**: erant agenda/vexillum ponendum
5. Give the case and function of **Caesari** (line 1): dative of agent

Questions for Translation Selection #3:

1. What is the case of **nostri** (line 2): nominative
2. What is the tense and number of **recipiebant** (line 1): imperfect plural
3. Give an example of an **ablative absolute**: armis depositis
4. What is the case of **silvae** (line 2): genitive
5. What is the case of **impetum** (line 1): accusative

Questions for Translation Selection #4:

1. What is the case of **abstinentia** (line 2): nominative
2. Give an example of a **passive, perfect tense verb**: collabefactus est
3. Give the case of **exsilio** (line 3): ablative
4. Give the tense of **antestat** (line 1): present
5. Give the case of **annorum** (line 3): genitive

Questions for Translation Selection #5:

1. Give an example of a **passive present infinitive**: reprimi
2. What is the case of **multitudo** (line 1): nominative
3. Give an example of an **ablative absolute**: multitudine concitata
4. Give the tense of **quaesit** (line 2): perfect
5. Give the case of **cui** (line 2): dative